| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | CENTRAL IN INFORMA | | | | T | REPOR | 50X1-HUI |
|---|--|--------|--------|---------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| COUNTRY | China Manchurian Sources of Timber, | Steel, | and Ce | ment | | DATE DISTR. | , Feb 1951 |
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- The area under forest in Northeast Asia in 1941 was as follows: China, including Manchuria - about 600,000 square kilometers, of this total about 290,000 sq km were in Manchuria; Siberia - about 4,382,000 sq. km; and Japan - about 366,000 sq km.
- 2. The Manchurian forests cover the slopes of the mountain ranges of Great Hsingan, Little Hsingan, and the Eastern Mountain Region, extending northeast to the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri rivers. The best regions, which have been exploited to some extent, are as follows
 - (a) -1. on sketch The Eastern Forest Region, situated in the Eastern Mountain Country on both sides of the former Chinese Eastern Railroad. This area provided most of the large timber to the CERR and to Harbin;
 - (b) 2. on sketch The Western Forest Region, which included forests on the western line of the CERR, on both slopes of the Great Hsingan mountain range. It provided sleepers for the CERR and stanchions for mine shafts;
 - (c) 3. on sketch The Lower Sungari Forest Region, which extended along both sides of the Sungari River. The forests began about 250 km downstream from Harbin and extended to about 400 km from that city. Some of the timber from this area was transported by water to Harbin;
 - (d) 4. on sketch The Yalu River Forest Region, which extended along the upper reaches of the Yalu, provided timber which was transported down river to the port of Antung;

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- (e) 5. on sketch The Upper Sungari Forest Region, which extended throughout the reservoir of the Upper Sungari River, provided timber which was rafted down the river to Kirin and Hsinking (formerly Changehun); and
- (f) 6. on sketch The Forest Region of Middle Manchuria, served by the Tunhwa-Tumen and Tumen-Ninguta-Mutankiang railroad lines, constructed in the 1930's by the Japanese. Timber was transported to the North Korean ports of Yuki and Seishin.
- 3. The volume of standing trees in Manchuria was estimated by the Japanese in 1941 at approximately 3,719,000,000 cubic meters. Of these, about 1,476,500,000 cubic meters represent needle leaf trees and about 2,242,500,000 cubic meters represent broad leaf trees. Timber output in 1938, for example, was approximately 2,300,000 cubic meters.

IRON AND STEEL

- 4. Iron deposits in North Manchuria were neither explored nor exploited up to 1941. However, Professor E E Anert, a consultant to the Chinese Eastern Railroad and author of <u>Useful Minerals in Manchuria</u>, published in 1928, believed that deposits there may well be richer than those in South Manchuria. Iron deposits in the south are not large. The main iron belt lies along the Mukden-Dairen and Mukden-Antung sections of the former South Manchuria Railroad, with its center around Anshan and Penhsihu. The Anshan district deposits are the most important. They lie in a semi-circle, with a radius of 10 km, around Anshan. The largest steel plant in Manchuria, the Showa Steel Works (formerly The Anshan Foundry), was located in Anshan. The production of iron ore in Manchoukuo in 1936 was 1,904,593 metric tons. Two plants in Manchoukuo processed iron ore. The lar was the Showa Steel Works, the other was the Penhsihu Plant.
- 5. Before production was expanded, total output, in 1937, was: 762,138 metric tons of pig iron; 426,544 metric tons of steel; and 369,666 metric tons of steel materials. Manchoukuo's five year plan, beginning in 1937, was designed to increase production capacity to 4,600,000 metric tons of pig iron, two million metric tons of steel bars, two million metric tons of semi-manufactured steel products, and four million tons of ingots. In 1938, production of pig iron rose 17%, semi-manufactured steel 50%, and steel ingots 18% above the previous year. These rigures represented 99%, 113%, and 95% of the goals fixed for 1938, or the second year of the plan. In 1945, both steel plants were stripped of their equipment, which was sent to the USSR. If the plants have now been reactivated, the above figures may give an idea of their capacity. resometh Brace or Table

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6. Until 1932, Manchuria had only two cement plants: the Onoda cement plant near Dairen; and the cement plant of the Penhsihu Iron Works. Japan supplied most of the cement for the Far East. With the founding of Manchoukue, however, local demand for cement increased rapidly because of great activity in strategic construction and the rapid development of industry. Many cement factories were therefore established. Their total capacity served to make Manchoukuo almost self-sufficient in cement. At 1939's end, eleven cement factories had a combined annual capacity of 2,153,000 metric tons. Factories and their capacities, in metric tons, follow:

| Factory | Capacity |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Dairen | 250,000 |
| Anshan | 200,000 |
| Lianvang | Sho ooo |
| Wenchun | 150 000 |
| Fushun Kirin Chinsi | 300,000 |
| Kirin | 280,000 |
| Chinsi | 120 |
| Penhsihu | 350,000 |
| Chuantou | 160,000 |
| Harbin | 73,000 |
| Mutankiang | 150,000 |

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Steel, and cement, the following books would be of value:

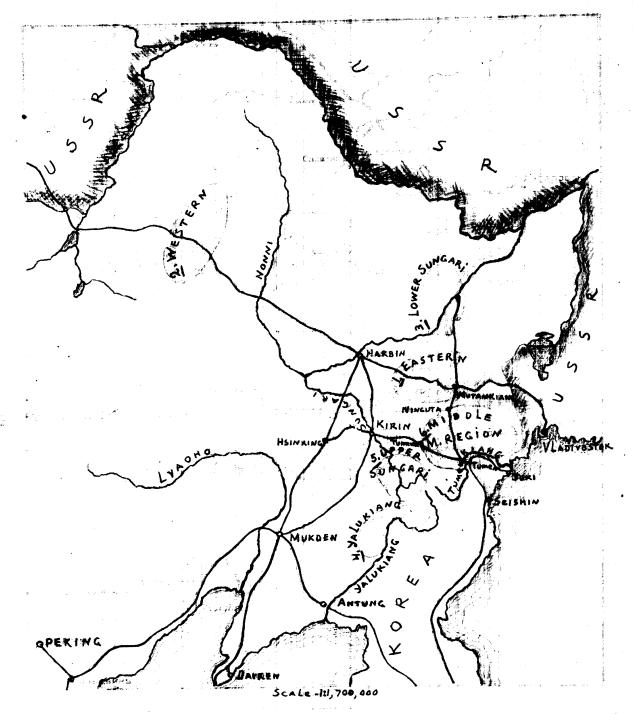
- (a) Forests and Lumber Industries in Manchuria, V.I. Sourine, 1930. Published by CERR (Chinese Eastern Railroad).
- (b) Economic Atlas of North Manchuria, 1931. CERR.
- (c) <u>Useful Minerals in North Manchuria</u>, E.E. Anert, 1928. Published by the "Society to Study the Manchurian Krai."
- (d) Mineral Products and Resources of the Far East, B.P. Torgashoff, 1927. CERR.
- (e) Japan Manchoukuo Year Book, 1941.

The first four are in Russian, the fifth in English.7

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IMPORTANT EXPLOITED FOREST REGIONS

IN MANCHURIA. 1941



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